

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 300

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 42nd street.—CHARLES O'MALLEY.

WATERLEY THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—A GRAND FANTASY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 221st, between 5th and 6th ays.—MAY WARDEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fifth street.—SUE WOOD AND SHE WOULD NOE.

FRENCH THEATRE, 11th St. and 6th av.—GERMAN OPERA.—MARTIN.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF EAST LONDON.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, CURIOUSITIES, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

THEATRE DE LA BOULEVARD, CLAUDE DUVAL.—ROBERT W. JAGGER.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—CASTLE.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—ROBINSON CROCKETT.—HANKY PANKY, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—P. O. HENDERSON.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—MR. DE CONDON'S SECOND LECTURE, "OUR NEW COUNTRYMAN."

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 30 Bowery.—COMO VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMO VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th St.—BAYAN'S MINSTRELS—NEGRO ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 565 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND EXHIBITION, Empire Building, 34 and 35 St. Open day and evening.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—UNDER THE LAMP LIGHT.

FRENCH'S ORIENTAL CIRCUS, Brooklyn.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASIC, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 23, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible.

Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated October 22.

Paris remained tranquil. Napoleon attended a theatre Tuesday evening, and returned to Compiegne yesterday. The Emperor of Austria will, it is anticipated, enjoy a very brilliant reception from the Sultan in Constantinople. The Minister of Honours to the Court of Great Britain died in London on Tuesday.

Our special correspondents from Europe embrace varied and most useful details of our cable telegrams from various points of the Old World to the 15th of October.

Turkey.

Paris telegrams report that a widespread conspiracy against the Turkish government has been discovered, and that the provinces in Albania and Herzegovina were in accord with the anti-Austrian revolutionists in Belgrade. The Emperor Francis Joseph will, it is said, act in union with the Sultan for the suppression of both movements.

Cuba.

The editor of the *Fin de Cuba* in Havana has challenged the editor of the *Prensa* to a duel, but the latter has refused to fight.

Miscellaneous.

The President has ordered that hereafter all communications relative to executive business shall be forwarded to the appropriate departments, or no attention will be paid to them. Secretary Fish has issued a notice that no vacancies exist abroad in the State Department.

President Grant, in conversation recently with Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, said that he was personally anxious for the success of Alcorn, the republican candidate for Governor in Mississippi, and intimated to Judge Dent that the administration could not support the conservative party, of which he was the candidate.

It is estimated by the Superior Presbytery, of Virginia, that the revenue from tobacco in that State this year will be \$5,000,000 more than the income from the same source last year.

The Coast Survey office in Washington has received a report from San Francisco that the self-registering gauge recorded last Friday, at Five P. M., an earthquake wave in the same manner that the earthquake in Peru was recorded last year. The average rate at which these waves travel is 500 miles an hour.

The Grand Jury of Helena, Montana Territory, have made out a bill against the Blackfoot Indians, charging them with murdering nine or ten white men within three months and stealing a number of horses. The presentment is forwarded to Secretary Cox, and the jury in their report say that these Blackfoot have moved their families northward into the British possessions, where they have been supplied with ammunition and arms. The Grand Jury ask protection of the general government.

Chief Justice Chase decided yesterday that the Supreme Court would hear a motion for a writ of habeas corpus in the Terger case whenever counsel chose to make it.

Colonel Freyre, the Peruvian Minister at Washington, was not present at the last state dinner given to the diplomatic corps by Secretary Fish, and it has been rumored that trouble was pending in consequence. Such is not the case, however. The diplomat is dined by the Secretary in squads, and Colonel Freyre probably did not belong to the last squad.

Congressmen are already arriving in Washington, and the coming winter bids fair to be one of unusual gaiety.

The statement that Minister Washburne had asked \$15,000 extra for his expenses in Paris is denied by Secretaries Fish and Postwaite.

A general breaking up of party politics is threatened in North Carolina. It is said that the Holden party is secretly conspiring at a reorganization of the State debt.

The Secretary of the Treasury has a project in hand for collecting from ministers, consuls and commercial agents, who rebelled at the beginning of the war for their bondsmen, certain little balances which he has discovered against them.

A riot occurred at Goshaloro, N. C., on Tuesday

night, between the soldiers and negroes, which lasted for three hours and resulted in the wounding of one man on each side. The civil authorities made no arrests.

A high wind prevailed on Lake Ontario on Tuesday night, and three vessels are reported ashore near Oswego.

The City.

No successor to General Butterfield has yet been appointed, and the General is still carrying on the business at the Sub-Treasury as usual.

In the Board of Health yesterday a long report relative to the ventilation of theatres was filed. Mr. Bliss reported that one Mr. A. Sanders had attempted to bribe him with ten dollars to take certain action relative to repairs on certain houses.

A carman and two junk dealers were arrested yesterday charged with stealing twelve bales of cotton which the carman was commissioned to deliver from No. 102 North Moore street to the Bremen steamship, but which, it is claimed, he delivered instead to the junk dealer, carrying to the steamship twelve bales of waste paper and rags as a substitute.

A party of four men drove up to a rectifying establishment (under seizure) on Nevins street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, threatened the watchman and drove off with a load of whiskey unnoticed, although a policeman was standing a few yards from the door and the people were passing continually.

A fire occurred at the corner of Fulton and Dutch streets early yesterday morning involving a loss of about \$200,000. The spire of the old Dutch church was destroyed.

Three alleged panel thieves, Mort Allen, of St. Bernard's Hotel, being one of them, were arrested yesterday charged with robbing a stranger of \$50 at a panel house on Howard street.

The North German Lloyd's steamship *Hansa*, Captain Brickenstein, will sail from Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamer *Fair-Kee*, Captain Steele, will leave pier 21 North river at three P. M. to-day for Bermuda.

The steamship *Eagle*, Captain Greene, will sail from pier No. 4 North river, at three P. M. to-day for Havana.

The stock market yesterday was extremely dull and became heavy after the boards. Gold declined to 127.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Captain Henry C. Davis, of Philadelphia; Dr. John Hall and Judge G. Johnson, of Boston; Colonel W. E. Parker, of Bangor, Me.; Colonel J. S. Hamell and F. A. Walker, of Washington; Major W. W. Taylor, of Baltimore, and Colonel W. S. Clemens, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Professor Benjamin Pierce, of the Coast Survey, and Judge Clinch, of Georgia, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Gibbs, of New Jersey; J. Caldwell and C. W. Huntington, of Boston, are at the New York Hotel.

Colonel J. Shaw, General L. B. Freese and Captain W. Douglas, of Providence; T. Swinard, of Canada; Colonel C. P. Wilcox, of Kentucky; R. S. Hall, of Vermont, and General F. J. Hartranft, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Jose Rosa Perez, of Nicaragua; Major Calhoun and W. J. Hartsman, of Philadelphia, are at the Everett House.

General A. J. Meyers, of the United States Army, and J. W. Bentley, of New London, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Colonel Cox, of Mobile; Major General Robinson, of the United States Army; M. Corright, of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin O'Fallon, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel W. H. Hayward and C. F. Hatch, of Cleveland; W. W. Smith, of Washington, Pa.; Thomas Dickson, of Scranton, and Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Gardfield, for Washington; Dr. Hunter, for Boston; Colonel Halsey, for Cleveland; Chancellor Farnsworth, for Michigan, and G. Wiggins, for Denver City; Bishop Conroy, of Albany, and Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, N. B., in the steamship *Java*, on their way to Rome.

Our Approaching State Election—The Main Issue and the Prospect on Sigel and Langer.

As a citizen proud of the dignity of his State remarked to a witness on Andy Johnson's impeachment trial, "Remember, now, the eyes of Delaware are upon you," so Greeley, in sounding "the long roll," calls aloud, "Republicans of the Empire State, the eyes of the Union are upon you. You can rescue this grand Commonwealth from the fraudulent clutch of her spoilers, if you resolutely will," which, being interpreted, means that the State, last year, on the largest vote ever polled by either party, was carried by Seymour by ten thousand and for Hoffman by nearly twenty-eight thousand majority. Allowing for trading in last year's vote, the real majority of the democrats in the State poll may be set down at about fifteen thousand.

This, then, is the majority which the republicans this year will have to overcome, and they are laboring with the hope of overcoming it. They are encouraged by the late results in Pennsylvania and Ohio, although on a short poll these results show a heavier falling off in the republican than in the democratic vote. But the main reliance of the republicans here is in the expected reduction of the tremendous democratic majorities of this city and Brooklyn cast last November. These two cities, as compared with the State, on the vote for Governor came out as follows:—

Majority.	
New York city—For Hoffman.....	112,522
New York city—For Griswold.....	45,372
Brooklyn—For Hoffman.....	69,150
Brooklyn—For Griswold.....	45,934
Brooklyn—For Hoffman.....	25,955
Brooklyn—For Griswold.....	21,549

New York and Brooklyn democratic majority.....	
Deducting the vote on both sides of these two cities, the vote of the State was as follows:—	93,699

For Griswold.....	
For Hoffman.....	342,928
For Hoffman.....	271,175

Republican majority.....	
The strength of the democracy, therefore, lies in these two cities. With them this party now holds the State; without them the "unterrified" are in a minority of sixty-five thousand. With a reduction of last year's democratic majority in this city to the extent of twenty-five thousand, and a reduction of five thousand in Brooklyn, and no loss to the republicans outside, they will recover the State, which they hope to do. But what is the prospect? On the aggregate vote the result, from present appearances, may be considered doubtful, because the real fight is for the Legislature, and the strength of the Legislature is in the rural districts, where lies the strength of the republicans. The unparalleled efforts of the democrats last November to poll in this metropolitan district majorities sufficient to carry the State will not be repeated this year, because they are not wanted. It is possible, then, that in this city and Brooklyn together the democratic majority may fall twenty or even thirty thousand short of Hoffman's, considering the transfer of the fight to the rural districts, the fusion of the republican factions in these two cities and the disturbing local forces operating against the democracy. The workingmen's unions alone of these two cities can turn the scale on the State ticket as they may choose to go, and they have an opportunity in this election for a coup d'état	

which will give them the balance of power for the next Presidency.

The democrats, however, understand this and are lacking to the windward with their whole squadron, and the republicans are also heading. Leaving, then, the workingmen's unions out of the estimate, what are the issues upon which this election will be determined? They are, first, negro suffrage, as embodied in the new State constitution and in the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution; secondly, the national administration and its policy on the money question; thirdly, the liquor question, which is the main issue; and lastly, the State Legislature, which involves the contingency of a reconstruction of the whole government machinery of this island, including all the commissions acting independently of the Mayor and the Common Council.

On negro suffrage, General Grant and the national debt results in Pennsylvania and Ohio show that, substantially, the republicans will hold their ground of last November. In this city and throughout the State the federal patronage turned over to the republican party will be something gained in the machinery of electioneering. Last year, under Johnson, it was all for Seymour. But the weak point with the republicans is the liquor question, and in the ticket embracing Sigel and Greeley we find this weak point in the compromise adopted between prohibition and lager beer. Greeley goes for Sigel and prohibition; Sigel goes for Greeley and lager beer. The ultra temperance people turn up their dainty noses at Sigel and say we can't vote this ticket of free lager and this platform of German Sunday carousals in their beer gardens, while the free-liquor republicans say we can't swallow Greeley and his temperance crotchets. Great tribulation is betrayed by Greeley over the fuss made against this innocent experiment of mixing a little lager with his Croton; and well may he be excited, for the temperance fanatics give signs of a general bolt.

We are, therefore, inclined to the conclusion that, in view of this republican difficulty touching Sigel and Greeley on the lager beer question, the prospect for next Tuesday's election is still decidedly in favor of the democracy. They have the liquor dealers, *en masse*, on their side, and they are not troubled with these temperance Puritans.

New York City Newspapers.

The table of gross receipts from the sale of newspapers in this city during the past twelve months which we published yesterday speaks wonders for the influence of metropolitan journalism. That table shows that an aggregate of six million dollars' worth of city newspapers were sold in that time. It must be observed that in this sum the receipts from advertising are not included, with one exception, perhaps—the second on the list—but simply the money received for the sale of papers alone. This fact will give some idea of how much the whole country is indebted to the New York press for news, for thoughts, for ideas, and for opinions upon all public questions. Indeed, the enterprise of the metropolitan newspapers is the source from which the press of the entire country draws its vitality. Thus, apart from the news directly furnished to its outside readers by the metropolitan press, the public are indebted to it for a vast amount of indirect intelligence. It could not be very readily calculated with accuracy how many sheets issued from the different presses this six million dollars covers in the year, because it is difficult to strike an average of the price of each paper—some of the dailies selling for one and two cents, some for four cents, and many of the weeklies for eight and ten cents a copy—but the total number must amount to about two hundred million copies a year. One can hardly realize the effect of this printed propagandism. But after all it is but in keeping with the advance spirit of the age. Newspapers are now almost as much a necessity to the community as railroads, telegraphs, Croton water, gas and all the other appliances by which the world maintains its claim to an advancing civilization. In fact, the newspaper stands in the foremost rank of "modern improvements."

In the table referred to the *HERALD* is, of course, first. It is there stated that the *HERALD* receipts for the sale of its issue alone for the past year were \$810,327. The advertising income is, of course, not included. The returns for the quarter ending September 30 show an increase over those of the quarter ending June 30 in the sales of this journal, while there has been a decrease in the sale of all the leading dailies, and nearly all the weeklies, for the same period. There is nothing remarkable in this; for all the world knows that the *HERALD* keeps ahead of all its contemporaries in circulation as well as in liberal enterprise. This little array of figures, furnished by the Internal Revenue Assessor's Department, shadows forth with remarkable distinctness and suggestive thought the vast influence which the New York city papers must exercise upon society throughout the entire country.

WALL STREET.—An unusual stillness has fallen upon the *trading* of the Stock Exchange. The brokers listlessly gaze at each other, but "orders" are few and far between. The Gold Room is barely alive, despite the liquidation of claims by the Gold Bank and the hope that the money thus freed would set the wheels of speculation in motion again. The great panic has verily had its reaction.

A MODEL POLICEMAN.—The shooting of a policeman in a lager beer cellar in the Bowery lets out a story that but for the shooting would never have been told, and the public would like very well to know whether this policeman's idea of his duty is at all a prevalent one in the force. He joined with certain persons drinking in that cellar at an hour when, according to law, no liquor should have been served, and he made no reference to a violation of the law until the "keeper of the place demanded pay for the beer; then this valiant upholder of the law turned on the publican with regard to his defence, and in the ensuing dispute or scuffle was shot. Here is a policeman going into a drinking shop apparently determined to profit by the delinquency of the dealer, and immunity for all violation of the law may be purchased at the cheap rate of filling the officer with the beverages he fancies. Is this a common case? Is the law thus partial at the option of every thirsty bearer of the badge of authority?

The Democratic Ratification Meeting.

The democracy of our city turned out last evening in most imposing array, and in mass meeting assembled at the Wigwam in Fourteenth street to ratify the nominations of the party on the State and county tickets. Nothing was left undone to make the occasion imposing in every respect, and the most hopeful anticipations of the leaders as to the result must have been thoroughly verified. It was calculated that seventy thousand persons formed in procession. In the Wigwam, the great rallying point, the magnates of the party held a big pow-wow. Of course the high qualifications of the several candidates were the theme of fervid eulogy and praise. It was but natural that such orators as Grand Sachem Tweed, Mayor Hall and S. S. Cox should be present on the platform; but it was not altogether *en rapport* to see Mr. Fernando Wood affiliating with his late Tammany opponents and victors. The speeches were of a character that the least said about them the better. Of course the Tammany democracy was lauded to the skies, the glory it achieved in the past glorified and the great career before it in the coming Presidential campaign of 1872 the subject of high promise and great anticipation. General Grant and the administration came in for a full share of worthy obloquy from Wood and Cox, the latter speaking for over an hour. The speeches were kept up to almost twelve o'clock, when the meeting adjourned and the great democratic ratification of the campaign was brought to an end.

Paraguay—Views of Generals McMahon and Worthington.

The conflicting news which has been coming to this country all along relative to the war in Paraguay and the position and character of the belligerents has been most bewildering. The news by the way of Brazil, or through the other allied States making war on Paraguay, has represented Lopez as having been utterly annihilated; then, again, whenever we could get information direct from Paraguay Lopez has been found active, determined as ever to defend the independence of his country, and the people of that little republic ardently devoted to him and his cause. Even the statements of our own diplomatic agents and American citizens who have been in that part of the world have been contradictory. Now, however, we are getting at something that can be relied upon. It appears from our Washington despatches published yesterday that General McMahon, late United States Minister to Paraguay, and H. C. Worthington, late United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, have had an interview with Secretary Fish, and have explained the situation of Lopez and the state of affairs at the seat of war. They disagree entirely with Mr. Washburn in the views he has put forth, and they are fresh, from the scene of the war. General McMahon agrees with the opinion we have expressed over and over again, that Brazil is wrong in the war, and that her object is to absorb the South American republics on her border. He asserts that Lopez has been greatly slandered by his enemies, or by those who do not know him, and that the Paraguayan chief even now holds a strong position. Indeed, General McMahon asserts that the position of Lopez is impregnable, and that if the Brazilians attempt to follow him up they will be completely destroyed. The announcement by the allies that the war was ended was simply a pretext for withdrawing the invading troops. It appears also from Mr. Worthington's statement that Brazil and her allies have acted in a very unfriendly and high-handed manner towards the United States in the matter of obstructing our war vessels, our Ministers and the official despatches to and from our government, and its agents. It is evident that the conduct and policy of the United States government relative to the Paraguayan war and our national interests have been too weak and vacillating. Let us hope the administration, with the facts now before it, will take decisive measures to make our flag respected and to sustain republican institutions in America against the ambition of that exotic monarchy, the Brazilian Empire.

The Target Shooting Institution.

Some of the target companies are putting on a character that will make their suppression necessary to the preservation of good order. This target shooting institution was an outgrowth of the Volunteer Fire Department, but has outlived the department in virtue of its political affiliations. It is now to some extent a part of the machinery for "striking" politicians and candidates for all minor offices. All would-be Aldermen, Assemblymen and even Congressmen must prove themselves "sound on the goose" by liberal contributions to the prize list. But every parade of these companies makes an excitement in the streets, and it seems that organizations of rogues are taking advantage of this fact. They parade as target companies, and thus cover the raiding of their confederates on the sidewalk upon the property of shopkeepers through the length of a whole street. This, of course, must be stopped; but it is not fair to involve in the odium of such transactions the honest mechanics who make a target excursion their day of recreation. The whole difficulty may be gotten over by the police. Let it be required that all organizations to parade in the public streets must have a permit, such permits to be refused only to the organizations of thieves, all of which, of course, are known.

NEW DISCOVERIES AND SKILLED LABOR.

Such accidents as the so-called carbolic acid explosion in Brooklyn, and the various nitroglycerine explosions that have scattered destruction in the streets of several cities, must eventually enforce upon the directors of new enterprises the necessity of having skilled labor in all occupations related in any way to new discoveries. It appears that the man who had charge of the apparatus in Brooklyn was ignorant of the nature of the forces he was handling. He did not know, in the first place, that he had made a steam boiler of the tank in which he was saturating wood with carbolic acid, and he seems to have been unaware also that what he called carbolic acid was in fact a fluid in which carbolic acid, a non-explosive body, was present in company with other bodies capable of giving off dangerous explosive gases. Such labors should be in the hands of chemists and engineers who know and can guide all the possibilities of the occupation.

The New Revolutionary Tactics—Victor Hugo's Letter.

The age of barricades is gone. Napoleon and Baron Haussmann have made the old Paris revolutionary system impossible. The *quartiers*, so well known in times gone by and on many occasions so useful to the disaffected, have been disturbed by that horrible or blissful thing which we call progress. Paris, in a sentence, is at the mercy of grapeshot, and the grapeshot is under the control at present of a vigorous will and an active brain. Victor Hugo, in his letter, which is now going the round of the newspapers, admits and confesses that barricades and demonstrations are not suited to the present times, so far, at least, as France, or rather Paris, is concerned. It was his hope that the people of Paris might imitate the example of the people of Dublin and the people of London—make a peaceful, unarmed demonstration and then quietly go home. But as the Left held aloof the people must hold aloof too. A popular demonstration would have created a government necessity and the Chassepot would have been used. Victor Hugo, although he does not say it, evidently means that revolution must now be effected by public opinion, not by barricades. In this he is right. When he recommends revolution he will, he says, be there. But he is not the man to recommend revolution so long as Louis Napoleon occupies the French throne.

Marshal Barlow—The Moral of Omceholding.

We regret that General Barlow has left the Marshal's office, for by the very fact of his resignation he establishes his fitness for the place. He relinquishes the position because it is insufficiently remunerative. Now it is abundantly remunerative to some kinds of men, but they are not the kind we should desire to see in the Marshal's office. Plenty of men can make their fortunes there; and precisely because General Barlow can only make six thousand dollars per annum there, because he cannot consent to make more by the irregular and corrupt practices through which alone more is to be made, he is the man who would honor the position. Can the crowd of men who scramble for office get a hint by this resignation? It is a fact, to which this resignation merely calls present attention, that ninety per cent of the offices are, if a man will be honest in them, less remunerative than any good business pursued with ordinary ability; and the office-seeker, by his eagerness for place, only announces to the world either his unfitness for any useful occupation or his desire for wealth, even though dishonestly gotten.

The North Dutch Church.

The fire in Fulton street has perhaps settled the fate of one more of our city's monuments by its partial destruction of the North Dutch church. Although the part of the walls not recently torn down is likely little the worse for the fire, yet the destruction of the tower and the damage to the interior will afford the iconoclastic and speculative spirit of the time a pretext not to be lost for the demolition of the ancient edifice. There will remain, therefore, of the old Dutch church edifices only the one known as the Middle Dutch church, now occupied as the Post Office, a building of respectable antiquity, having been built in 1728. With the destruction of the edifice in William street the one in Nassau street will, we believe, be the only church remaining to the city in which divine service was conducted in the language of the Knickerbockers, although the use of that language in the Dutch churches here was only finally given up in the present century. The "Nederlandsche Kerk" was organized by the burghers of New Amsterdam in 1620, and of their four ancient edifices three have now gone by fire. The first was burned at the time of the "negro plot." The South Dutch church was burned in the great fire of 1835. They went out on startling occasions, therefore, and blaze at memorable points in our history, while the North Dutch yields to a common accident. By the removal of this church one obstruction to the opening of a wide avenue from the new Post Office to the Brooklyn ferry will disappear. Such a street is inevitable, of course, and must be made sooner or later, and we hope the consistory will keep this fact in mind in the construction of the chapel they are to erect on part of the ground occupied by the old church.

THE CLOSE OF THE JEROME PARK RACES.—The closing day of the racing season at Jerome Park was certainly the most brilliant that has been witnessed since its opening, in September, 1866. The ground was in splendid condition, the weather all that could be desired and the racing first class. The fashionable attendance from all parts fully showed that such sport is appreciated, and from the general interest evinced in the sport itself it may be expected that soon we shall be equal to any country on that score. The position of Jerome Park is doubtless exceptional, and the beauty of its surroundings can with difficulty be surpassed anywhere. As yet, however, in this country racing may be considered to be still in its infancy, but under the able management displayed throughout in the arrangements at Jerome Park we may soon aspire to a Derby equal to that of Epsom fame. The projected facilities of uptown travel will offer inducements for the still greater popularity of Jerome Park, and should they be effectually carried out we may look forward to a still more prosperous career for this spirited enterprise.

THE WHISKY SEIZURE IN BROOKLYN.—The successful onslaught made by the revenue officers upon illicit distilleries in the Fifth ward of Brooklyn on Tuesday showed a good deal of pluck on the part of the officials of that department. Several times before they have been beaten off by the distillers' mob in this turbulent locality; but on this occasion they succeeded in running off into the gutters a large quantity of the illicit stuff, and carried away the machinery to the Navy Yard. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the extent to which illicit distillation is carried on and the resistance which revenue officers meet with, even to attempted assassination, as in the case of Brookes, in Philadelphia, the government is still able to show an increase of twenty or thirty millions a month in the revenue receipts. It is evident that the administration is doing

well in protecting honest distillers from the frauds of illicit manufacturers.

CONSIDERING COTTON.—The carman who was employed to carry cotton from a warehouse to a ship, and who seems to have substituted bales of junk for cotton on the way, shows what is possible in our system of handling goods. He is the compeer of Fisk & Co. in a humble way. These startling financiers have shown that in the system of money dealing there is a possibility of combinations that make the system a mere cover for robbery, and the carman shows the same thing in his sphere. Both are useful, as they compel the reformation of the systems whose weak points they expose.

THE BUNKIN AND HANMER.

Auction Sale of Dramatic Portraits and Miniatures—"Holding the Mirror Up To Nature" Poorly Prized.

The notice that a valuable collection of books relating to the drama, with portraits of dramatists and dramatic celebrities, belonging to Mr. T. H. Morrell, was to be disposed of at auction, brought a very fair crowd to the salesrooms of Bangs, Merwin & Co. yesterday afternoon. The attendance of professionals was very slight, and the general interest rather tame. Although the bidding was apparently brisk the prices obtained were poor, and showed either an ignorance or regard for the histrionic art or articles which should be valued because of their scarcity or antiquity. Among the articles sold were the following, and from them and prices which they brought the general tenor of the sale may be understood:—

The Ancient British Drama, edited by Sir Walter Scott. Very scarce. 3 vols., royal 8vo, half calf. London, 1810, sold for \$1 12 1/2 per volume.

The Dramatic and Poetical Works of Jean Paul Goussier, General J. Burgoyne, with Memoirs of the author, traces by Corboud. 2 vols., 12mo, calf. London, Wittingham, 1805, sold for \$1 37 1/2 per volume.

Apology for the Life of George Bellamy, a member of Covent Garden theatre, written by herself, with her original letters to John Calcraft, Esq.; advertised for publication October, 1875, and recently suppressed. With the rare sixth volume. 6 vols., 12mo, half morocco. A very scarce edition. Published in London in 1795, brought 75 cents per volume.

Works of the Duke of Buckingham—plays, poems, &c., with a fine portrait, by Verelst, and vignettes. 2 vols., 8vo, calf, published in London, 1729, brought fifty cents per volume.

Plays of Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle.—The Social and Poetical Works of the Duchess of Newcastle, &c.—MS. title, folio, half calf, printed in 1696 (a very scarce edition), with a fine portrait of the authoress and other engravings. Published in London, 1750, sold at 25c. a vol.

An Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber, written by himself, 8vo, pp. 48, calf, published in London, 1840, said to be one of the most amusing specimens of lampoon in the history of the English stage during the time, brought only 25c.

The Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland to the time of Dean Swift, by Theophilus Cibber, compiled from ample materials scattered in a variety of books, and especially from the MS. notes of Mr. Coxe and other authorities. 12 vols., 8vo, published in London, 1750, sold at 25c. a vol.

The Plays of William Congreve—Love for Love, Double Dealer, &c.—MS. title, folio, half calf, printed in 1696 (a very scarce edition), with a fine portrait of the authoress and other engravings. Published in London, 1750, sold at 25c. a vol.

The Comedies, Tragedies and Operas of John Dryden, now first collected together. Splendid portrait after Kneller, engraved by Edlinck. Folio, calf, London, 1751, \$1 12 1/2.

The same in 6 volumes, 12mo, half calf, published in London, 1755, from the library of John Payne Collier, with his autograph, was disposed of at 60c. per volume.

Certain Learned and Elegant Works of the Right Honourable Fulke Lord Brooke, written in his youth, and originally preserved with Sir Philip Sidney's poems, plays, &c., portrait inserted, folio, calf, a perfect copy and very rare, published in London, 1653, brought \$2.

An Account of the English Dramatic Poets, by Gerard Langbaine, small 8vo, calf, Oxford, 1691, sold for 25c.

Southern Illustrations des Œuvres Complètes de Molière, 140 vignettes, par J. J. Lange. Augmentées d'une Vie de Molière de de Noterum et d'un Plan de la vie de la comédie, with plates, royal 8vo, half morocco, sold for 75c.

The Merry Devil of Edmonton. As it hath been sung many times at the Swan and at the Swan and at the Swan on the Bank side. Small 8vo, half calf, with curious wood cut on title page. Rare. Published in London, 1655, brought \$3 25.